

# THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM

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MAY 14, 1916.

## A Morning Motto.

SINCERITY and honesty carry one through many difficulties, which all the arts he can invent would never help him through; for nothing does a man more real mischief in the world than to be suspected of too much craft; because every one stands upon his guard against him and suspects plots and designs where there is none intended; inasmuch that though he speaks with all the sincerity that is possible, yet nothing he saith can be believed. — *Stillingfleet.*

## Canadian Suffrage.

THREE Canadian provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have granted full provincial suffrage to women within the last three months. Thus women suffrage in Canada covers a total of 758,817 square miles, an area equal to the area of all the states east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Georgia and twice the combined area of California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. The total population affected by equal suffrage in Canada is 1,312,709.

From Manitoba comes the following statement concerning the newly-granted franchise:

- (1) The franchise is granted on the same conditions as to men.
- (2) They are granted a vote in provincial elections.
- (3) They must be twenty-one years of age.
- (4) They need not have any property qualifications.
- (5) The law applies equally to married and single women.
- (6) The law does not extend to the Dominion franchise because the province has no right to legislate for the Dominion.

It may be, therefore, that while they have a vote in provincial elections they may not have one in Dominion elections. It is calculated that the newly-passed franchise bill affects approximately 120,000 women in this province, over the age of twenty-one years.

## The "Movies" in South America.

THE SERIOUS car shortage throughout the country is beginning to be felt by shippers and distributors of early fruits and vegetables. In the various conferences between the Interstate Commerce Commission, rail officials, and shippers, the latter have been represented, for the most part, by shippers of non-perishable commodities.

A southern road, confronted with an extraordinarily heavy tonnage of perishable commodities, finds, at the opening of the season, nearly half its refrigerator equipment on other lines, and is unable to get the cars home. This is typical of other sections, and there is great danger that the interests of users of refrigerator cars may be sacrificed to the necessities of other shippers.

A year ago the department of agriculture, in a bulletin for farmers and shippers of perishable farm products called attention to the importance of prompt loading and unloading of cars. As the department's marketing work progresses, the importance of this phase of transportation service becomes more apparent. In response to appeals from shippers, the department, in an effort to avoid disaster to growers, has called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission the necessity for prompt movement, release and speedy return to producing sections of all refrigerator cars. Shippers and distributors are again urged to co-operate in every way possible toward the end of greater refrigerator car efficiency, and are reminded that their co-operation, always necessary, is more essential this year than ever.

## Fox in Bad.

JOHN FOX, JR., author, is "in bad" with the Audubon societies of the United States and may be reported to the attorney general of the United States. In a recent magazine article, Fox stated that he was one of a party which shot birds in Florida. T. Gilbert Pearson, of New York City, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, speaking before the National Conservation Congress, in recent session, declared Fox's party violated not only the federal migratory bird law, but the state laws of Florida and that the case would probably be brought to the attention of the department of justice by the Audubon societies.

"The man who wrote that article is not a poor, illiterate inhabitant of the southern swamps," said Secretary Pearson. "He did not kill the birds to sell their feathers for a few dollars with which to help feed his family. He is a successful writer of novels and stories, many of which I have bought and read with pleasure. The birds killed by his party were wards of the government — birds that the Audubon society's members have been giving money to protect and the birds for which one good man has given up his life. A well-known magazine, doubtless greatly pleased at the privilege of being allowed to publish an article from the pen of a gentleman so distinguished, kind and altruistic, has taken these boasting sentences and printed them, regardless of the fact that the magazine will go into thousands of homes and read by young persons who might be inspired to follow the example of the deeds of this celebrated novelist."

The president of the Florida Audubon Society, Mr. Pearson says, has threatened to go after Fox should he at any time return to Florida. The federal law provides a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

## Foreign Trade Investigation.

THE MOST extensive investigations into foreign market conditions ever undertaken at one time by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, will be under way soon after the beginning of the fiscal year in July. These investigations will be aimed at the newer and more undeveloped markets lying well outside of the fighting zone, especially those in South America, China, India, Africa and Australia. Twelve different lines are to be investigated and fifteen distinct examinations, to find suitable agents for the work have been announced for some time in May.

For South America, agents are being sought to study and report on markets for construction material and machinery, fancy groceries, furniture, glass and glassware, jewelry and silverware, motor vehicles, paper and printing supplies, railway supplies, and stationery and office supplies. In the far East, Africa and Australia a study will be made of the markets for boots and shoes, electrical goods, motor vehicles, and railway supplies. One agent is also sought to look into possibilities for American commercial and industrial investments in South America and another to make a similar study in the far East.

The difficulty the bureau has experienced in getting suitable men for its foreign investigations illustrates the lack of trained men for foreign commercial work, which has so often been called to the attention of Americans in the last year. There are plenty of men capable of sizing up market conditions in any part of their

## LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS  
 President American Society for Thrift



Americans are accused of thriftlessness and waste in many particulars, especially the people of the cities, and paper is one source, from the coarse wrapping paper that comes into the home and which might be used again to the fine bond paper used in offices. But now that the price of paper is going up by leaps and bounds owing to the fact that the war prevents this country from getting most of the material from which paper is made. Business houses are being advised to lay in a supply of paper now in anticipation of the time soon to come when they will be unable to get any.

In fact, some of the standard papers are even now unobtainable. That some large firms are already anticipating a shortage was brought to the attention of the employees of one of the largest newspapers publishing houses in the West within the month when old posters, fashion, theatrical and political posters were cut up into typewriting paper size, and furnished to members of the staff to be used for "copy" paper.

Children are the greatest destroyers of paper, a habit encouraged in some homes to keep the child occupied, which clings to it in school days and often in later life in the business world.

Among the materials essential to the paper industry which central Europe has been supplying are rags, and in 1913, when prices ranged from 2 cents to 6 cents a pound, the imports of rags amounted to over two hundred million pounds, or \$2,500,000. These figures will give some idea of our wastefulness when we consider the quantity of rags thrown away every day, with the result that we have to import them from Europe.

One of the recent shining examples of thrift is Patrick Muldoon of Philadelphia. For thirty-five years Patrick Muldoon was employed around a hospital and at no time during that thirty-five years did his wages exceed \$30 a month. Part of the time he received less than \$30 a month. Yet the other day when he decided to retire and take the rest he had earned, he had \$7,200 to his credit. He remarked that he thought that sum sufficient for his old age and added with satisfaction, "I haven't fooled much of a way." He began to save from his small salary in his young manhood, so that in his old age his savings would take care of him. He did not live for the pleasures of the day, but for the independence of the future, and his old age is sweet with the memories of a prudent past.

## Better Health.

A MOVEMENT among the women of the United States for better health supervision of the nation has been set on foot by Miss Susanna Cocroft, well known health expert of Chicago. Miss Cocroft says that responses from 600,000 women show a keen and active interest toward a step for closer attention to the health of individuals of the nation.

An organized campaign, with Miss Cocroft at the head, has been inaugurated from headquarters in Chicago and will, it is announced, be carried throughout the United States. The idea of the campaign is the establishment of local free laboratories by the government to which physicians and others having to do with the health of the people can have medical tests made by specialists. The plan also contemplates the publication of bulletins on subjects of health and hygiene.

Miss Cocroft, speaking for the new movement, says the government pays more attention to its pigs than it does to its children. A man with a sick hog can get expert advice from the government. A man with a sick child is absolutely without any help from the nation. The movement is not directed against physicians, but to aid them, by giving expert assistance. It is announced that assurances have been received from the medical profession that the plan will not be opposed by physicians.

In outlining the proposed campaign, soon to show signs of activity in every community, Miss Cocroft said: "We need government laboratories to make adequate medical tests by men who should devote their lives to the study of this problem. We need headquarters to which every physician, every individual who has to do with the health of others, can go for definite authoritative information."

"If we have raised the value of our pig crop by learning how to feed them, we ought to be able to raise the value of the Congress of the United States by proper feeding experiments on future candidates. We talk largely about the conservation of life, but life is better not conserved unless it is full of health as well as other things. People dread the graveyard and then do their level best to get into it."

"Educate our women by means of authoritative health bulletins issued by a central health department and having back of them the government guarantee of accuracy and practicability."

## Shortage of Refrigerator Cars.

ALMOST everybody goes to the "movies" in South America. They call them "cinemas" down there—but they are "movies" just the same. It is one instance of abbreviation even among the Spanish-speaking people—the full-fledged name, "cinematografo," having proved too burdensome even for them. And, as suggested, everyone takes them in—aristocrats and peon, rich and poor, young and old, all classes and kinds except the unfortunate blind. In the matter of popularity and character of attendance, therefore, the "movie" has nothing on the "cinema," but there are some few points of difference in the way they are managed, differences which are entertainingly brought out in an article by William A. Reid in the current number of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, Washington, D. C. For instance, he writes:

"In Rio de Janeiro the best motion picture theaters do not follow the custom of allowing patrons to drop in and out at will. A film is advertised to begin at a certain hour of the afternoon or evening; at the appointed time doors are closed, or in most cases a heavy and highly decorated curtain is dropped, and the show in the auditorium begins. A rather novel arrangement, also noted in other Brazilian cities, is the waiting lobby immediately in front of the entrance proper. After purchasing a ticket the patron enters the lobby or corridor, takes a comfortable seat and waits until the termination of the first section of the play, the time of which may be a few minutes or half an hour. While waiting one may listen to the band of music, which may be heard equally well by those within the lobby or in the audience. At times the crowds become congested, and all the lobby seats are occupied; in such cases the ticket seller withholds further admissions and the swelling crowd of waiting patrons must remain in the streets until seats are available."

"In most of the larger cities of South America the motion-picture theaters represent a considerable outlay of capital. If they have not been constructed especially for this class of business they are in most cases buildings that have been remodeled and modernized, and elegance and attractiveness are the leading features. In recent years some of the finest playhouses have thrown open their doors for moving pictures, a fact that permits the humble citizen to get within the marble palaces of amusement that adorn most South American capitals. The business, too, has made its way to the smaller town and even to the hamlet, where the amusement appears to be just as popular as in the great cities, and often forms the only source of diversion. In not a few cases the most attractive place in the growing town is the new building or theater where the "cinema" is shown."

In regard to prices of admission, Mr. Reid writes that they are generally considerably higher than in this country. In Brazil, which is perhaps typical of all the countries, the import duty on

film is about \$5.50 per pound; while for an average motion picture machine a duty of \$30 must be paid. To the above amounts must be added certain smaller taxes, stamps, brokers' fees, etc., all of which act as a check on more active importations. Accordingly, the admission fees to the shows are higher than in the United States, twenty-five to seventy-five cents being not an uncommon charge. In a new motion picture theater in Rosario, Argentina, Mr. Reid says he paid forty-two cents for a ticket which was good for only an ordinary seat, a box seat in the same house being quoted at \$1.27 in addition to the general admission. In other cities the ordinary admission is from fifteen cents up, and nowhere was the price as low as five cents, so common in this country.

One of the most practical uses to which the motion picture is applied in South America is the service at the Argentine Immigration Bureau in Buenos Aires. In normal times that country receives 1,000 immigrants per day. These people are kept for a week at government expense at an immigrant hotel, and during their sojourn a series of motion pictures not only entertains, but instructs the newcomers in the agricultural activities of the country, showing them glimpses of home life on the vast pampas where they are soon to be located, and otherwise imparting general information they should have. Another innovation he found was where a leading church in the Argentine capital had installed a good moving picture outfit. It was operated at frequent intervals, showing mainly educational and religious subjects and "judging by the immense gathering of children clamoring for admission, which was free, the innovation was popular, and the young minds were receiving lessons and uplift stories that were never forgotten."

SKETCHES OF LITTLE  
**OLD NEW YORK**  
 BY O. O. McINTYRE  
 Telegram Bureau Rooms 121-125 Hotel Majestic, West Seventy-second Street.

NEW YORK, May 13.—If you want your young hopeful to be a good soldier, raise him amid the bright lights of Broadway. Forward America's first line of defense—the Brigade of the Midnight Sons! The physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York has found a perfectly good excuse for that three o'clock in the morning habit.

He says that the New York boy, used to late hours, will make a better fighting man than the country boy whose habit of going to bed with the chicken makes him a sleepy sentry. The city chap who goes to tango parties and after the theater suppers several nights a week doesn't mind military duty at all. He only regrets that he has no partner with whom to dance through the night.

Also the New Yorker has threaded his tortuous way through subway excavations for the last two years and has little to learn about life in the trenches. The stomach of the New York boy is also used to the food of the Lobster Belt, the table d'hotes and the like and canned stuff will be like a picnic for him to digest.

Preparedness stuff has produced a crop of song writers. The latest is written by the writers of the popular ditty, "Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You." It is a tribute to President Wilson and the title is "Four years more in the White House—Should Be the Nation's Gift to You." In all of the Broadway music shops the music is displayed with the American flag carefully draped about it. The title page carries a photograph of President Wilson autographed.

Booth Tarkington, the Indiana author, came over from Indianapolis this week to lunch with his old publishers and see some new plays. At a dinner given in his honor he told of an old colored man who went to the polls one day to register.

"What's your name, Uncle?" the clerk asked.

"Mah name am George Washin'-ton, sah," the old fellow replied.

"George Washington, eh?" said the clerk. "Well, George, are you the fellow that cut down the cherry tree?"

"No sah, no sah!" said the old man. "It wasn't me. I ain't done no work at all, sah, fo' nigh onter free years."

H. T. Webster, the cartoonist, started for Washington this week in his "Mangle-En-Quick" car. Webster calls the whoopechokhs of his car. The whoopechokhs is directly under the rinctumtazle and feeds feeds flivver grease to the pabazzana.

It was necessary to go to a farm house for aid in taking the car to the nearest garage. A negro caretaker offered the services of a mule that was unemployed for the moment. He led it down to the car and it immediately picked up its ears.

Mr. Webster circled about and finally queried: "Jasper, there is no danger of the mule kicking, is there?"

"Yes, sah, yes there is, boss. Dis here mule can kick the dandruff right outen yore hair."

Several of the roof tops on the large Broadway buildings are being converted into golf courses for the T. B. M. this summer. The T. B. M. is the Broadway term for the tired business man and he may go around the course before lunching or before he goes home in the evening.

**BIG ARMY PAY.**  
 SYDNEY, Australia, May 13.—It is estimated that Australia, with a population of 5,000,000 will be paying its soldiers in June at the rate of more than \$165,000,000 per annum, plus the cost of maintenance, transport, equipment and waste. This is exclusive of liberal pensions and allowances. The calculation is based on a force of 275,000.

**LARGER SUMS.**  
 VIENNA, May 13.—In consequence of the general rise in prices, the Vienna Dorotheum, the state pawnshop, has announced that larger sums will be advanced than hitherto. Present holders of pawn tickets have been invited to have their pledges re-valued and receive the increase in the value.

**TO USE SMALL SHEETS.**  
 BERLIN, May 13.—The various departments of the Prussian government have issued detailed instructions for the utmost economy of the use of paper in all public offices. Officials are ordered in all possible cases to use small sheets of paper, and also to amend the style of official communications by omitting all unnecessary phraseology.

**INCREASE CAPITAL.**  
 VIENNA, May 13.—The Skoda works, the Krupps of Austria-Hungary, have decided to increase their capital by \$550,000 to \$9,000,000.

**ESPIONAGE CHARGED.**  
 GENEVA, Switzerland, May 13.—A number of employees of one of the Geneva's palatial hotels have just been arrested on a charge of espionage for the benefit of Germany. The hotel, run by two Germans naturalized Swiss, is a popular resort for English and American tourists.

**TO BE FOUND IN THE LIVES OF THOSE WHO REACHED THE TOP.** It wasn't "LUCK"! They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.

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## DON'T BOX KIDS' EARS, WARNS DOCTOR

Says Delicate Construction Demands Care of Physician in Event of Trouble.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—If kids could vote, the next presidency would be settled. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon would be the choice. Some time since the state commissioner of health set forth warnings against severe spankings of children in one of his weekly "little talks on health and hygiene." This week he puts the ban absolutely on boxing or pulling a child's ears under any circumstances. "How to Preserve Hearing," is the title of Doctor Dixon's talk this week. Boxing the ears is only one of the abuses against which he warns. He sets forth simple rules for taking care of the ear and, as usual, advises consultation of a physician in case of trouble.

Doctor Dixon says: "The ear is one of the most delicately formed organs in the human body. It is in direct and close relation to the brain. Its three parts, the external, middle and internal, are most intimately connected. The abuse of the external ear, or that part which stands out from the head and is known even by children as the ear, is often reflected to those parts that cannot be seen and do permanent harm."

**Don't Pull or Slap Ear.**  
 "Those in care of children should never permit a child's ear to be pulled or slapped, as such abuse will frequently cause inflammation of the middle ear, and when that is diseased the inner ear may take on the same condition."

"The external ear is thin, and when exposed to cold will become frost-bitten sooner than other parts of the body. It should, therefore, be protected from freezing. When exposed to heavy air pressure in a tunnel or when there is heavy cannonading or blasting, the mouth should be partly open to permit equal pressure on either side of the drum, which is an extremely thin membrane that divides the external from the middle ear."

**Use Care in Cleansing.**  
 "The healthy ear should never be cleaned beyond the surface that is plainly seen by the eye. The wax will naturally accumulate and work out into the external ear, where it can be removed without danger of hurting the more delicate part of the organ."

"Children should be taught that it is dangerous to put things in the ear. If any little object like a bean or button, or insect should get into the ear, it should not be dug after. Many ears have been destroyed by those ignorant of the formation of the ear, digging after some foreign body that has lodged well in the orifice. If the object cannot be lifted out a doctor should be consulted. If medical aid cannot be had, a careful syringing is the best and most innocent method of removing obstacles. In case of animate things, such as insects, getting into the ear, it is advisable to pour olive cottonseed or any other pure neutral oil in to kill and remove the same. The common use of oil for an earache is a mistake, as it is hard to remove and frequently gets gummy and collects dirt."

"The ear is often injured by sniffing fluids up the nostrils, which cause inflammation of the eustachian tube, which is a little duct that leads from the mouth to the ear. The ear is such a useful and delicate organ it should be cared for by a physician when trouble occurs."

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